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10/018,152	05/08/2002	Marian Trinkel	2345/171	8320

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EXAMINER
AHMED, SALMAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2476	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/018,152	TRINKEL ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SALMAN AHMED	2476	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 October 2009*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *7-12 and 14-18* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *7-12 and 14-18* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on *08 May 2002* is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☒ All   b) ☐ Some *   c) ☐ None of:
       1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
       2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
       3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3.   Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

(U.S. Patent No. 6,175,562) in view of Evans et al. (US PAT PUB 2004/0002325,

hereinafter Evans) and Foladare et al. (US PAT 6049602, hereinafter Foladare).

        Referring to claim 7, Cave discloses a circuit arrangement (Fig. 2 and

respective portions of the spec.) to provide a desktop functionality for a

telecommunications terminal used in computer-aided telecommunications, comprising:

an intelligent telecommunications system having a connection to a public telephone network (Fig. 2 ref. sign 102 and respective portions of the spec.) and being linked via an integration element (Fig. 2 ref. sign 100 and respective portions of the spec.), wherein the intelligent telecommunications system includes a computer system (Fig. 2 ref. sign MMPC1, MMPC2 and MMPC), a software layer (Fig. 2 ref. sign 201 and 202), and a connection element (Fig. 2 ref. sign 108 and respective portions of the spec.), the intelligent telecommunications systems being connected to a local area network (Fig. 2 ref. sign 220 and respective portions of the spec.), an electronic data processing system (Fig. 2 ref. sign 105 and respective portions of the spec.) being connected to the local area network,

wherein the local area network is connected to a web server (Fig. 2 ref. sign 120 and respective portions of the spec.) and wherein any access via at least one of a system-bound telephone (telephone, col. 3 lines 30-35) and internet telephone (telephone, col. 3 lines 30-35) is provided with desktop control and status-display functions and call-related data in a dynamic interface of a web browser (Fig. 2 ref. sign browser and respective portions of the spec.), any functional scope of the desktop control and status-display functions and the call-related data being provided and an application interface (graphical presentation, col. 7 lines 17-20) being defined by at least one web document (documents, col. 7 lines 11-15) stored on the web server (server 120, col. 7 lines 11-20).

Cave does not explicitly teach at least one web document is a latest version available of the respective web document.

Evans in the same field of endeavor teaches web server serving latest version of the document (page 1 section 0010).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Cave's web server to provide latest document as taught by Evans. The motivation is that such method will enable user to get the most up-to-date information available efficiently and seamlessly. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Cave and Evans do not explicitly teach when any access via the at least one of a system-bound telephone and the internet telephone occurs, an authentication is effected by a intelligent communications system before at least one web document is loaded.

Foladare in the same or similar field of endeavor teaches when any access via the at least one of a system-bound telephone and the internet telephone occurs, an authentication is effected by a intelligent communications system before at least one web document is loaded (figure 2 and column 10, lines 19-45).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Cave and Evan's system/method with the steps of when any access via the at least one of a system-bound telephone and the internet telephone occurs, an authentication is effected by a intelligent communications system before at least one web document is loaded as suggested by Foladare. The motivation

is that such authentication enables prevention of unauthorized users from using and accessing the system; thus making the network safe and secure. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Referring to claim 8, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein the internet telephone (telephone, col. 3 lines 30-35) is assigned to the electronic data processing system.

Referring to claim 9, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein the Internet telephone (telephone, col. 3 lines 30-35) is assigned to the local area network.

Referring to claim 10, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein to provide server-based control and status display and to make available call-related data at the local area network (Fig. 2 ref. sign 220 and respective portions of the spec.), a server (Fig. 2 ref. sign 120 and respective portions of the spec.) is connected via which the internet telephone connected to at least one of the local area network and the electronic data processing system is controlled, the server (Fig. 2 ref. sign 120 and respective portions of the spec.) connected being designed as an internet-telephone manager.

Referring to claim 11, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein for call processing, a gateway element (POTS/packet gateway, col. 3 lines 60-67) is connected via a trunk circuit to the local area network, the gateway element

(POTS/packet gateway, col. 3 lines 60-67) being at least one of an integral component

of the intelligent telecommunications system and linked via telephone lines (Fig. 2 ref.

sign 11 and respective portions of the spec.) to the intelligent telecommunications

system.

Referring to claim 12, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein

a connection element (Fig. 2 ref. sign 108 and respective portions of the spec.) is

located at the local area network (Fig. 2 ref. sign 220 and respective portions of the

spec.), the connection element allowing communication between a user and

subscribers outside of the local area network via the internet.

4.   Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

TSUBOI et al. (Development of Computer Telephony Integration System "CTSTAGE")

in view of Evans et al. (US PAT PUB 2004/0002325, hereinafter Evans) and Foladare et

al. (US PAT 6049602, hereinafter Foladare).

Referring to claim 7, TSUBOI et al. discloses a circuit arrangement (Fig. 1 and

respective portions of the spec.) to provide a desktop functionality for a

telecommunications   terminal   used   in   computer-aided   telecommunications,

comprising:

an intelligent telecommunications system having a connection to a public

telephone network (Fig. 1 ref. sign PBX or public network) acid being linked via an

integration element, wherein the intelligent telecommunications system includes a

computer system (see the computer system in Figure 1), a software layer (Figure 2, ref.

sign software); and a connection element (Figure 1 ref. sign CTSTAGE and respective portions of the spec.), the intelligent telecommunications systems being connected to a local area network (Figure 1 ref. sign LAN), an electronic data processing system (Figure 2 ref. sign DB and respective portions of the spec.) being connected to the local area network;

wherein the local area network is connected to a web server (Figure 2, Internet Information Server and respective portions of the spec.) and wherein any access via at least one of a system-bound telephone and internet telephone is provided with desktop control and status-display functions and call-related data in a dynamic interface of a web browser (Figure 2 ref. sign web browser and respective portions of the spec.), any functional scope of the desktop control and status-display functions and the call-related data being provided and an application interface (Figure 2 and respective portions of the spec.) being defined by at least one web document (Figure 5, CTSTAGE builder and respective portions of the spec.) stored on the web server (Figure 2 ref. sign server and respective portions of the spec.).

TSUBOI does not explicitly teach at least one web document is a latest version available of the respective web document.

Evans in the same field of endeavor teaches web server serving latest version of the document (page 1 section 0010).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify TSUBOI's IIS server to provide latest document as taught by Evans. The motivation is that such method will enable user to get the most up-to-date information available efficiently and seamlessly. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one

based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

TSUBOI and Evans do not explicitly teach when any access via the at least one of a system-bound telephone and the internet telephone occurs, an authentication is effected by a intelligent communications system before at least one web document is loaded.

Foladare in the same or similar field of endeavor teaches when any access via the at least one of a system-bound telephone and the internet telephone occurs, an authentication is effected by a intelligent communications system before at least one web document is loaded (figure 2 and column 10, lines 19-45).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify TSUBOI and Evan's system/method with the steps of when any access via the at least one of a system-bound telephone and the internet telephone occurs, an authentication is effected by a intelligent communications system before at least one web document is loaded as suggested by Foladare. The motivation is that such authentication enables prevention of unauthorized users from using and accessing the system; thus making the network safe and secure. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Referring to claim 8, TSUBOI et al. discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein the internet telephone (see the telephone in Figure 1) is assigned to the electronic data processing system.

Referring to claim 9, Cave discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein

the internet telephone (see the telephone in Figure 1) is assigned to the local area network.

Referring to claim 10, TSUBOI et al. discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein to provide server-based control and status display and to make available call-related data at the local area network, a server (Figure 2 ref. sign server and respective portions of the spec.) is connected via which the internet telephone (see the telephone in Figure 1) connected to at least one of the local area network and the electronic data processing system is controlled, the server connected being designed as an internet telephone manager (Figure 2 ref. sign system management and respective portions of the spec.).

Referring to claim 11, TSUBOI et al. discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein for cap processing, a gateway element (inherent, you have to have a device to digitize the signal if necessary and compress it, then convert it into a packetized format) is connected via a trunk circuit (Figure 1, trunk line and respective portions of the spec.) to the local area network, the gateway element being at least one of an integral component of the intelligent telecommunications system and linked via telephone lines (see the lines from the telephone to the PBX or public network of Figure 1) to the intelligent telecommunications system.

Referring to claim 12, TSUBOI et al. discloses the circuit arrangement of claim 7 wherein a connection element (Figure 1 ref. sign CTSTAGE and respective portions of the spec.) is located at the local area network (Figure 1 ref. sign LAN), the connection element allowing communication between a user and subscribers outside of the local

area network (Figure 1 ref. sign LAN) via the Internet (WWW, Introduction, paragraph

3).

5.   Claims 7-12, 14, 15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Chang et al. (US PAT PUB 2003/0095542, hereinafter Chang) in

view of Evans et al. (US PAT PUB 2004/0002325, hereinafter Evans) and Foladare et

al. (US PAT 6049602, hereinafter Foladare).

        Referring to claims 7 and 14, Chang teaches a circuit arrangement to provide a

desktop functionality for a telecommunications terminal used in computer-aided

telecommunications, comprising: an intelligent telecommunications system (Figure 2,

gateway network 4) having a connection to a public telephone network (Figure 2,

PSTN) and being linked via an integration element (Figure 3, communication

subsystem 58), wherein the intelligent telecommunications system includes a

computer system (Figure 2, Workstations 24), a software layer (Figure 3 and section

0081, industry standard CTI API, e.g., TSAPI, TAPI and CT Connect), and a

connection element (Figure 2, router 32), the intelligent telecommunications systems

being connected to a local area network (Figure 2, LAN 22), an electronic data

processing system (Figure 2, Directory Server 28) being connected to the local area

network, wherein the local area network is connected to a web server (Figure 3, Web

Server 92) and wherein any access via at least one of a system-bound telephone

(Figure 2 and section 0029, telephone 38 coupled to the PBX) and internet telephone

(section 0025, PC-based IP telephones) is provided with desktop control and status-

display functions and call-related data in a dynamic interface of a web browser

(section 0159 and 0242, the integrated computer telephone system of the invention

provides the user with an integrated, comprehensive, and easy to use PC Call Control

capability via a web browser interface. The invention provides the user with desktop

CTI capabilities. The user may dial, answer, hang-up, transfer, conference, forward,

place a call on hold, unhold, and drop a call from the desktop workstation. The user

can dial touch tone digits, e.g. in response to IVR commands. The user can also set

the DND indicator for all calls or selected calls, and manage multiple call appearances,

e.g. select one call to answer and select another call to go to voicemail. The white

pages and the individual frequent contact lists from the enterprise directory are

available for the user to select destinations for dialing, transfers and conferencing.

The call log is also available at the desktop workstation. The PC call control interface

is delivered as a Java applet through the web browser), any functional scope of the

desktop control and status-display functions and the call-related data being provided

and an application interface being defined by at least one web document stored on the

web server (section 0102 and section 0103, the web server 92 is a Microsoft NT IIS

Server. The web server 92 provides the client/server communication mechanism

between browser-based clients, e.g. a user client 95 and an administrative client 96,

and the gateway web server application 55, the user web application 56 and the

administrator web application 57. The user client 95 (also referred to herein as

"browser") is a browser-based graphical user interface (GUI) application which resides

in a desktop workstation 24. Java and HTML are used to provide the user interface.

This application interface is used to deliver integrated gateway user features) wherein to provide server-based control and status display and to make available call-related data at the local area network, a server (Figure 3 and section 0114, CTI server 97) is connected via which the internet telephone (section 0025, PC-based IP telephones) connected to at least one of the local area network (Figure 2, LAN 22) and the electronic data processing system (Figure 2, Directory Server 28) is controlled, the server connected being designed as an internet-telephone manager (Figure 3 and section 0114, the core CTI server module 102 provides the central logic for the application), and wherein for call processing, a gateway element (Figure 2, PBX 34) is connected via a trunk circuit to the local area network, the gateway element being at least one of an integral component of the intelligent telecommunications system and linked via telephone lines to the intelligent telecommunications system (section 0116, PBXs may have a variety of trunks attached, including local lines, direct lines to a long distance provider, private leased lines interconnecting with other company PBXs, and virtual private networks. The PBX 34 uses trunks to connect to the PST NETWORK CO and to interconnect to other PBXs. Various types of trunks may be used, including analog, T1, E1, ISDN PRI, and QSIG. In a preferred embodiment, the gateway server 26 can support all the trunk types listed).

Chang does not explicitly teach at least one web document is a latest version available of the respective web document.

Evans in the same field of endeavor teaches web server serving latest version of the document (page 1 section 0010).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chang's web server to provide latest document as taught by Evans. The motivation is that such method will enable user to get the most up-to-date information available efficiently and seamlessly. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Chang and Evans do not explicitly teach when any access via the at least one of a system-bound telephone and the internet telephone occurs, an authentication is effected by a intelligent communications system before at least one web document is loaded.

Foladare in the same or similar field of endeavor teaches when any access via the at least one of a system-bound telephone and the internet telephone occurs, an authentication is effected by a intelligent communications system before at least one web document is loaded (figure 2 and column 10, lines 19-45).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chang and Evan's system/method with the steps of when any access via the at least one of a system-bound telephone and the internet telephone occurs, an authentication is effected by a intelligent communications system before at least one web document is loaded as suggested by Foladare. The motivation is that such authentication enables prevention of unauthorized users from using and accessing the system; thus making the network safe and secure. Known work in one

field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Referring to claim 8, Chang teaches the internet telephone is assigned to the electronic data processing system (sections 0085 and 0086).

Referring to claim 9, Chang teaches the internet telephone is assigned to the local area network (section 0025, PC-based IP telephones).

Referring to claim 10, Chang teaches to provide server-based control and status display and to make available call-related data at the local area network, a server (Figure 3 and section 0114, CTI server 97) is connected via which the internet telephone (section 0025, PC-based IP telephones) connected to at least one of the local area network (Figure 2, LAN 22) and the electronic data processing system (Figure 2, Directory Server 28) is controlled, the server connected being designed as an internet-telephone manager (Figure 3 and section 0114, the core CTI server module 102 provides the central logic for the application).

Referring to claim 11, Chang teaches for call processing, a gateway element (Figure 2, PBX 34) is connected via a trunk circuit to the local area network, the gateway element being at least one of an integral component of the intelligent telecommunications system and linked via telephone lines to the intelligent telecommunications system (section 0116, PBXs may have a variety of trunks attached, including local lines, direct lines to a long distance provider, private leased lines interconnecting with other company PBXs, and virtual private networks. The PBX

34 uses trunks to connect to the PST NETWORK CO and to interconnect to other PBXs. Various types of trunks may be used, including analog, T1, E1, ISDN PRI, and QSIG. In a preferred embodiment, the gateway server 26 can support all the trunk types listed).

Referring to claim 12, Chang teaches a connection element (Figure 2, router 32) is located at the local area network, the connection element allowing communication between a user and subscribers outside of the local area network (sections 0106, 0163 and 0165).

In regards to claims 15 and 17, Chang teaches authentication can be verified via at least one of a password query and a smart card (paragraph 0184).

6.   Claims 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang et al. (US PAT PUB 2003/0095542, hereinafter Chang), Evans et al. (US PAT PUB 2004/0002325, hereinafter Evans) and Foladare et al. (US PAT 6049602, hereinafter Foladare) as applied to claims 7 and 14 above and further in view of Barnett et al. (US PAT 6369840, hereinafter Barnett).

In regards to claim 16 and 18, Chang, Evans and Foldare teach authentication for web document for the first time the web document is loaded, and loading latest version of document, but do not explicitly teach re-authentication being not required for subsequent web page loading.

Barnett in the same or similar field of endeavor teaches re-authentication being not required for subsequent web page loading (column 20 lines 28-45).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Chang, Evan and Foladare's system/method with the steps of re-authentication being not required for subsequent web page loading as suggested by Barnett. The motivation is that (as suggested by Barnett, column 20 lines 28-45) such method obviate the need for tedious steps of reauthentication of the user with each web page access making the process user friendly; and facilitate the use of a cache to store data in order to avoid unnecessarily retrieving the same data repeatedly from databases making the system efficient. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments of the Remarks section, filed 10/13/2009, with respect to the rejections to the claims have been fully considered and are moot in view of new ground of rejections presented in this office action.

8.   Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

9.   Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view

of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further,

they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

10.   In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one

cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections

are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208

USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.,* 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir.

1986).

Conclusion

11.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to SALMAN AHMED whose telephone number is

(571)272-8307. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on (571)272-3795. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Salman Ahmed/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2476